AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 15 Years; G. A. Martin is News Editor.

EL PASO HERALD

Editorial and Magazine Page

Friday, February Fourteenth, 1913.

Mexico's Autonomy and Territory Secure

IGHTING in the City of Mexico has seemed from the first to be limited to the troops, loyal and mutinous; yet it would seem as if there would be shown some tendency of the general population to take sides for or against the government. Why do not the noncombatants become combatants? Would any American city in time of civil war sit still and let itself be shot to pieces without its own people taking any interest in what was going on, further than to try to dodge the bullets? On the contrary, every able bodied man and boy in the place would be fighting in the ranks of one side or the other, or at the very least would be bearing arms in defence of home and family.

Seemingly, there have been no volunteers engaged in the Mexico city fighting, or at any rate, no more than had previously been enrolled in Madero's regular fighting force. There has been no spontaneous uprising of the people either in support of Madero and the central government, or in defiance. Diar has fought his way unaided except by his mutinous troops. And the great and beautiful capital is being shot to ruins while its inhabitants cower in cellars and a few armed

men battle in the streets.

Things seem to be drifting toward some form of interference by the American government. It does not seem possible that the policy of cheap bluff and do-nothing that has characterized the Taft-Knox administration of Mexican relations, can much longer continue. True, the almost universal belief and conviction of close students of the state department's relations with Mexico is that there has been some sort of collusion or conspiracy with the Madero government that has influenced every act and colored every official utterance and document. But the net result of the state department's policy, even if its good faith be conceded, has been blunder, blunder, blunder, blunder-blunders piled upon blunders, until it seems as if every possible error must have been made; as if the last possible indignity had been invoked upon Americans; as if the last possible injury had been done to the international good feeling which used to exist, and to the standing and prestige of reputable Americans in Mexico; as if the last possible clown trick had been performed by the American government to make this country a byword and a hissing among our neighbors. But no: if there be seven right ways to do a thing, and only one wrong way, the Taft-Knox government will find and follow the wrong way with unerring instinct.

If there should be a war, it would be due solely to the mistaken policy of president Tait and secretary Knox. In their open support of the Madero rebels and subsequently of the Madero government, they have caused the officers of the United States to play a partisan role instead of to enforce neutrality. Neutrality has been a grim joke; everybody knows that the whole force of the American government has been used to play Madero's game, and the activities of the Washington government did not stop when the borderland of truth and sincerity was passed; ex-ambassador Calero declared that he had lied every day for ten months to the American government, but there are people connected with the American government in Washington and in Mexico who have lied three times a day and then

President Taft, though he has been trying to avoid a clash, has prejudiced his case beyond belief by the words he has used in his official pronouncements. At least three times the president has officially declared that for one American soldier to cross the line would mean war with Mexico. That false and dangerous ides never originated with the Mexicans. President Taft invented it. It may now be true, but it would not have been true a year or two ago or at any time until after the president of the United States had thus cast a false light upon the reasonable and humanitarian motives of a host of Americans who are unwaveringly friendly to Mexico and who desire nothing but the restoration of peace in

Friendly intervention for police purposes solely-temporary occupation of disturbed districts under a pledge to the world of the pacific character of the movement-would never have been resented by Mexico, nor would war ever have been talked of, if president Taft had not over and over declared that when one American soldier bearing arms crossed the border it would be equivalent to a declaration of war. The statement is not true, it never was true, and it would not be true now, but some Mexicans have saved up president Taft's undiplomatic and untruthful words, and have construed them as representing the sentiment of the American people, which they do not. It ought to be possible right now to send armed American troops into Mexico on a pacific mission without exciting hostilty anywhere. But if there should be resistance, and if there should be war, president Taft and his secretary of state would have to bear the burden of responsibility for it, because in trying to promote what they have imagined to be the interests of trade, they have destroyed the only true basis of honorable peace, which is mutual confidence and mutual respect.

War of conquest there will be none. No matter what some of our people along this border, some people with interests in northern Mexico, some good fighting men of our army, may think about the possibility or wisdom of annexing a part of Mexico, that is absolutely impossible and not to be considered for ond moment as a possible outcome of any military operation. The policy of this country has been consistently for the autonomy of the latin-American republics. Wice we to make a war of aggression on Mexico we should excite the active hostility of 19 other American republics, and the derision and distrust of all the world.

In discussing these matters we may well suppress our own desires and our own views of international policy and consider the matter strictly in the light of our history and foreign relations. We should by all means have annexed Cuba, but congress would not permit one move until we had tied our hands. There would not be nearly the same strategic reasons for acquiring any part of Mexico; how much less likely, then, it is that any move would be authorized by congress until our hands had been tied. No American force will go into Mexico until its movement shall have been explaned and heralded to the world as a pacific expedition for police purposes in the name of common humanity and common rights of man-

Hostile invasion or conquest there will be none, and Americans and Mexicans may as well make up their minds to this truth from the start. A full understanding of the policy of the American people in this connection may avert many a terrific clash of races and avoid many a possible tragedy,

Elihu Root, worthy successor of James G. Blaine and John Hay in the part of latin-American arbitrator and pacificator, said in his great speech at Rio laneiro before the third Pan-American conference, "We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire." In 1862, referring to certain American claims against Paraguay, president Lincoln said in a message to congress, "The people and government of the United States are too honorable to consive at oriental trickery in favor of their citizens to the detriment of justice."

In 1881, Gen. Grant traveled in Mexico, traversing nearly every state. Expresident, victorious commander, the Mexicans were afraid of him, afraid of his mission. They suspected that he was in Mexico for no good end. They thought he was planning invasion and conquest. They were timid, almost hostile, in his presence, at first-until they learned from his own lips the policy of the American people which he assumed to interpret for the information and to quiet the fears of the Mexicans. At a banquet given him by the government at Oaxaca, Gen. Grant said: "The people of the United States would not accept annexation of Mexico. We do not need new territory. We have yet to develop what we have. We wish to see our neighbors prosper and become strong enough so that the projects that may be formed by other countries in relation to them may in no way endanger their safety," Quotations by the hundred along similar lines might be made, but it is not necessary, for anybody who knows the sentiment and temper of the people of this country will concede that one ringing speech by Elihu Root, widely published, would knock out of most minds the last vestige of an idea that a warof conquest could be carried on in Mexico by sanction of the congress of the United States

Mexico's independent existence, perpetual, secure, as a separate, self governed nation, is in no danger. The United States does not menace that independence, and never will, in the lifetime of men now living, unless it should become necessary to our self defence, to resist the invasion of some great world power that might be a menace on our flank. Any military movement we may make at this time will he like sending United States troops to the state of Colorado in time of riot and insurrection, to restore order and to be withdrawn as soon as civil rights shall have been reestablished and the safety of persons and property under the reign of law shall have been guaranteed.

President Taft has proved himself incompetent to handle the delicate situation. The wisest and most patriotic thing he could do would be to put the whole matter

up to congress, as he declares his intention of doing.

If Diaz should succeed in taking and controlling the capital, and in restoring and maintaining order and protecting foreigners, the hand of the United States may be stayed until Woodrow Wilson assumes the presidential chair. When that takes place, there is hope for the return of light in our international relations, especially with Mexico and latin-America; for while nobody can guess at what Wilson and Bryan may or may not do, all may be certain that there will be instant and marked improvement over the present situation.

CLERKS THREATEN WAR

ON COLORADO SOLONS Denver, Colo., Feb. 14.—Clerks and stenographers in the various state executive departments, threatened with reduction of salaries by the legislature and the state administration, have prepared initiative petitions in an effor at retaliation. The petitions are for a constitutional amendment reducing the salary executive offices 25 percent abolishing the legislature, and cent abolishing the legislature, and subtituting for it an advisory board of 135 members. The employes announce that the petitions will be placed in circulation unless the efforts to reduce their pay checks is given up.

PROSECUTION ALLEGES HYDE USED DIPHTHERIA GERMS.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14.—The alleged use of diphtheria germs by Dr. B. Clarke Hyde was the point emphasized by the state at today's session of the trial of Hyde for the murder of Col. Thomas H. Swope. Dr. E. L. Stewari, a bacteriologist, testified that Hyde used a part of a culture of dyphtheria germ furnished him by Stewart and afterward denied using them,

"MOTHER JONES" IS CHARGED WITH INCITING RIOT

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 14-"Mother" Jones was arrested here as she alighted from a train in the Charleston depot. She is charged with inciting riot and complicity in the killing of Fred Bob. bett, as the result of riots in the coal district. The warrant was issued at the instance of a brother of the vicganizers, also were placed under ar-

The state building and the residence of Gov, William E. Glasscock are being guarded because of threats against the life of the state's executive.

FILES BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Charles Henry Morrison filed a vol-untary petition in bankruptcy Friday. He is an employe of the bookkeeping department of the Madera Lumber com-pany, and gives his liabilities as \$25, 581; assets about \$4400 in household goods He came here from Indianapolis, where he was a lumber dealer, and the creditors are all in the cast.

Taxicabs

By GEORGE FITCH, Author of "At Good Old Siwash,"

TAXICAB is a nervous mechanism which lives on gasoline and five-dollar bills. Five dollar bills are the chief diet of the taxicab. It eats them at the rate of one 10-cent bite each quarter of a mile. A taxicab can travel 45 miles an hour when hungry, especially on a cet pavement and can eat a \$5 bill, rind and all, in 15 minutes and yell for more, Feeding the animals in a circus is suposed to be an impressive sight but it is not half so thrilling as feeding a taxi-ab. To feed a taxicab, stuff your pockets with money, tell the driver to hurry up and take you to the next block and n fix your eye on the taxi meter dial. As the driver races madly around and around the block in order to comply with the traffic regulations and the dividend requirements of the taxicab company, the intelligent machine devours your \$5 bill nibble by nibble, like a rab-bit engulfing a cabbage leaf. It is not half as exciting to burn money as it is to feed it to a taxicab. Neither is it half so dangerous. Unless you watch the dial carefully the taxi will presently



The taxi will presently eat all the money you have and will then become car-nivorous, assisted by its driver.

hen become carnivorous, assisted by its river. Many a traveler has carelessly apposed that the taxicab can glut a \$20 appetite on a \$10 bill, and has gone to the police station with his ear hanging lown over his vest pocket in conse-

The taxicab is nimble and convenient nd with its aid one can travel so far a day and can perform so much work hat he will have earned enough more the end of the year to pay almost all the additional cost of transportation. Europe one may travel by taxi for 16 cents a mile, but in this country you owe the taxi 30 cents before it is cranked and the hill keeps piling up like the na-tional debt thereafter.

America is full of brave men. A few them use taxicabs without tipping the driver half a dellar, but most of them efer bear hunting and other molly-ddle sports. Copyrighted by George Mathew Adams.

Wonderment

By Walt Mason. I wonder why we often know a strong eping, when to the synagor we go to hear the pastor's sweeping discussion of the vital themes? What is the strange incentive? Why do we snore and roam in dreams when we should be attentive? Insomnia may rack our heads then we're remote from preaching; we oss and flounder on our beds, for slumber vainly reaching; but in the quiet use of prayer we've no such frantic buttle; we sleep and dream and saw the air with crosscut snores that rattle. I wonder why it always rains when we have planned excursions, as picnics woods or plains, or kindred mild diversions? I wonder why the rooster crows so early in the morning, when cople, roused from their repose, shout words of wrath and scorning? I wonder as I walk abroad among the men who bore most, why things are all so wapper jawed and firece and hindend forem

MANY REALTY SALES PENDING IN EL PASO

Several Bungalows and a Number of City Lots Change Hands; Masons Plan to Move

Local and real estate brokers report many deals pending for the sale of houses and suburoan lots in the various additions. The scarcity of rent houses has helped in the sale of homes and it is expected that refugees from Mexico will continue to reside in HI Paso for several months, and this will Paso for several months, and this will insure the rental of all available houses. The Musonic blue lodge is preparing to move into the completed part of the new Masonic temple building in tem-

Buys New Bungslow J. C. Wallwork has purchased from the Great Texas Realty company, a six coom brick bungalow at 400 River street, for \$5,500 and will occupy it as his home. George L Dickinson has bought from the same company a brick bungalow at the corner of Rampart and Hutton streets for 34,109.

Mrs. A. I. Byles has purchased from the Great Texas Realty company part of lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block 23, Frank-lin Heights on Preparer efforts for

lin Heights on Rampart street for \$1,800. These sales were made through the Fisk-Ramsey Realty company.

Building a Bungalow

Geo, W. Sharp is building a four room brick bungalow on lots 11 and 12, in block 25, Grandview addition, for H. C. Hlades. It is to cost \$2,500. Pascal Johnson has purchased lots 8 and 9, in block 1064, Highland Park, for \$500, 137 C. Navada has howely lots 2 H. C. Younkin has bought lots 28 I 29 in block 107 Highland Park for \$500. J. T. Dunn has purchased lots 27 and 28 in block 72 Grandview for 3500 and lots 11 and 12 in block 50 Morningside heights for \$100. These sales were all made through

sales were all made through the New-man investment company, Lot Sales Amount to \$23,000. Frank Murchison Frank Murchison and C. A. Beers have bought three lots on the corner of Texas and Ochoa street from A. P. Coles & Bros., for \$14,000. The lots measure 75 by 80 feet and will be improved later. The same realty firm sold 15 lots in Cotton addition on Bassett avenue to G. P. Putnam for \$9500.

POLICEMEN BATTLE WITH AUTO BANDITS

Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 14.—Their faces singed with powder and their tailfarms perforated by revolver builets, two policemen managed today to arrest three members of a band of five alleged automobile bandits. The two others, one of them a woman were betrayed by the prisoners, according to the police and are now being sought. The three prisoners gave the names of Bert Hamilton a chauffcur. George Johnson, and Franz. Smith. When arrested they shot at the officers but surrendered under the hot return five. The prisoners are said to have used an automobile to sid them in a number of robberies and holdups.

ABE MARTIN



'With babies' overshoes sellin' at 60 cents a pair even th' poor man is up again th' tire proposition. Ever' time a magazine gits hard up fer somethin t' print it runs a story about th' big trees e' Californy.

14 Years Ago Today From The Herald This Date 1899.

Passenger trains were very trregular

The Social club dance at the court-house tonight promises to be one of the swellest of the season. Conductor C. P. McGifinis, of the G. H., who has been laying off for the past week, reported for work yester-

day.

The many friends of "Rip" Robertson were greatly surprised yesterday upon learning that he had been married.

The grand jury is in session at Las Cruces and many witnesses from this place have been summoned to appear before them.

pefore them.

J. C. James, of El Paso, and H. C. owther left yesterday for the famous even Star mine in the Chulchupa district beyond Casas Grandes.

It is said that governor Otero, of New dexico, will visit this city the last of ext week, on his way to Alamogordo, he county seat of the new county of liero.

Messrs. Morehead, Conklin and Dais leave tomorrow morning for en-ther visit to their recently discovered a mine on the other side of Mount The pipe men were busy at the G. H.

shops yesterday. The cold weather of Saturday and Sunday had the effect of freezing the water in the pipes, in consequence of which many of the pipes An arrival on the Santa Fe this morn-ng said that it would be well for the people of this vicinity to prepare for an unusual rise in the river, which, in his estimation, will reach here in the

The general meeting of the commit-remen appointed to arrange for the ornerstone celebration was called to

ornersione celebration was called to order yesterday afternoon at the ourthouse. Those present were tested John Julian, D. W. Reckhart, A. Schutz, J. W. Magoffin, Joseph Maoffin, H. E. Dillon, Robert Krakauer, bas, Davis, W. H. Burges, C. R. Morecad, Floyd Payne, C. Lyons, J. D. Poner, J. H. McCutcheon, and John Sneed, ames Magoffin, chairman of the ball committee, stated that the ball committee had organized and selected subcomhad organized and selected subcom-

mittees.

Mrs. James Magoffin delightfully entertained the High Five club last night at the Magoffin homestead. A pair of sliver glove stretchers was won by Mrs. Eugene Neff, a dainty cup and saucer was won by Mrs. W. D. Howe: a piece of Wedgewood was won by Waters Davis, of the club, and a silver mounted whisk broom by A. P. Coles. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Alken, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dean, Judge and Mrs. Buckler, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Neff, Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Williams, Waters Davis, Mrs. Morehouse, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs. Hovey, Miss Bewley, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brown: Measrs. George Flory, Newman and Aldridge.

CLARK GIVES \$200 TO SAVE THE BABIES

Chark's millionairs son helped the babies \$250 worth Friday at the flower sale of the Woman's Charity. The millionaire son of the millionaire Montana senator was lobby lounging past the flower stall, where Mrs. W. L. Tooley, Mrs. James A. Dick, Misses Elleen and Ethel Walz and Misses Olive Davis and Nannie Lackland were elling flowers for the fund to save the babies. Young Clark asked the purpose of the flower fair when he bought a boquet for his buttonhole. The save the babies response caused him to come through with \$200 for the fund. This is the record for individual contributions in Charlie Clark, senator William A. record for individual contributions in El Paso to date.

THE COURTS.

34th DISTRICT COURT. Dan M. Jackson, Presiding. Rodriguez, charged with theft the person; jury disagreed and

irged.

e Maria Muniz, Anastacio Martinez Jole Maria Muniz, Anastacio Marinez and Santos Morales, charged with burg-lary; Muniz given three years in the penitentiary; Martinez three years in reform school; instructed verdict of acquittal for Morales. Fortino Fadillo, charged with burg-lary; not guilly.

41st DISTRICT COURT. A. M. Walthall, Presiding, Nellie W. Miller vs. Henry Miller, alt for divorce: granted sult for div JUSTICES COURTS.

E. B. McClintock, Presiding, suel Cordova and Manuel Cordova, red with assault to murder; comharged with assault to murder; com-blaint filed.

Great Texas Realty Co. vs. Mrs. E. J. Hutzel, unlawful detainer suit; judg-ment for defendant.

I. Orachel Bros. vs. J. Viescas, suit for \$141.22, judgment for plaintiff for full amounts.

J. J. Murphy, Presiding. Dr. John C. Schuler, charged with ex-ceeding the speed limit; fined \$5 and W. Garcia, charged with drunken-ness; fined \$1 and costs. S. O. Guaderama vs. Jose Becarra, suit on \$88.60 account: judgment for plaintiff for \$36.10.

SECRET SERVICE DOUBLES
WILSON'S BODY GUARD.
Princeton, N. J., Feb. 14.—The guard
of secret service men with president
elect Wilson was doubled today. Two
operatives have been with the governor constantly since election day.
The reason for the sudden increase
was not divulged.

Canal Replies Tit for Tat State Department Thinks Engiand
Has Protested Before
Belog Hurt,
By Frederic J. Haskin

When secretary of state When secretary of state Philander C. Knox wrote the reply of this government to the English notes protesting against the Panama. canal act, he politely told sir Edward Grey that the British foreign office displayed so little knowledge of the president's proclamation fixing tolls on the canal that he could scarcely believe it had been read before sir Edward drafted his note of protest. This was something of a case of tit for tat, since sir Edward had expressed the belief in his note that president Taft had not been able to catch the purport of the Innes note. Such is the course of diplomatic indirection.

British Contention Ignored.

Mr. Knox then recalled the fact to

Mr. Knox then recalled the fact to the British foreign minister that he had probably protested before his country was hurt, since his note was published the day after the proclamation was issued, and, therefore, seemingly before Great British could have understood the effect of the president's proclamation. Mr. Knox informed sir Edward that the whole tenor of his note was a protest against tenor of his note was a protest against what the president might do rather than against what he had done. He declared that since it was evident that England had protested without waiting to understand the president's proclamation, the diplomatic situation that sir Edward was disclissing was wholly different from the one now existing. Mr. Knox in this tacitly ignored the British contention that it was a violation of the treaty to assume the right to exempt American ships, whether exemption was actually made or not.

emption was actually made or not.

Three Direct Objections.

The three direct objections to the canal act urged by the British government are that it exempts coastwise traffic from paying folls, that it gives the president power to discriminate against foreign shipping, and that it gives the government owned vessels of the republic of Panama the right to use the canal free. Taking up these objections in reverse order, secretary Knox expresses surprise that England should drag Panama into the matter. hould drag Panama into the matter should drag randma into the matter. He says that the treaty with the republic of Panama, providing for this toll exemption, has been in effect for a decade, and that until now not a syllable of protest has been heard. He concludes that all the facts in the case indicate that England does not ant to submit that matter to arbitra-

on. With reference to the allegation that the canal act gives to the president the right to fix tolls in a way that would be discriminatory against Brit-ish shipping, secretary Knox advises England that it will be time enough to consider this question when the president takes such action.

Protest Against Exemptions. With reference to the principle of exempting coastwise traffic from toll tharges, the British government is reminded that in its first note it practically conceded the right of the United States to exempt its coastwise shipping from toll charges, when it said that if "the trade should be so regulated as An arrival on the Santa Fe this morning said that it would be well for the people of this vicinity to prepare for an unusual rise in the river, which, in his estimation, will reach here in the near future.

The esseutive committee of the cornerstone celebration met this morning at secretary John Julian's office and unanimously decided to have a mask ball as the feature of the day. Those who attended the meeting were Messrs. Chifford, Magoffin, Brunner, Julian and Morehead.

The general meeting of the committeement of the commiteement of the committeement of the committeement of the committe

traffic entirely Loss Is On United States. The Grey note expresses the feathat the United States will, in remit that the United States will, in remit-ting the toils on coastwise business, asses the entire charges of mainte-mance of the canal upon vessels in the foreign trade, and thus cause them to bear an unequal burden. To this sec-retary Knox has replied that the Brit-ish government is far from the facts. He shows that this coastwise traffic was computed by Prof. Emery John-man in his calculations, and the loss incurred by the remission of these son in his calculations, and the loss incurred by the remission of these tolls will fall solely upon the United States. He furthermore calls England's attention to the fact that the treaty gives the United States a right to charge, in the very words of sir Edward Grey himself, a toll that would return to the United States "the interest on the capital expended and the cost of the operation and maintenance

of the canal."

What Shipping Will Pay.

As a matter of fact, the United States does not propose to charge England a rate of tell that will yield such returns. Under the English construction, warranting the United States in charging a rate that would yield a return on the capital invested and the cost of operation and maintenance, we might have fixed the rate at nearly \$3 instead of at \$1.29. It is estimated that our total outlay on account of the canal, including interest, the cost of operation, maintenance, and policing, will represent approximately \$27,000, will represent approximately \$27,000, 000 a year. Prof. Johnson estimates that 10,500,000 tons, net register, of shipping, will pass through the canal to begin with, and that this amount will be increased to about 17,000,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27, 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 200,000 tons ten years hence, and to year ten years hence, and to year ten years hence, and to of the canal will be increased to about 17,000,000 tons ten years hence, and to some 27,-000,000 tons in 1935. From all this it will be seen that instead of working a hardship on England by remitting tolis on constwise traffic, it will be nearly 20 years before England will be paying for its shipping what it costs to maintain and operate the canal for its benefit. This, of course, begs the question of the treaty guarantee of equality of treatment.

Subsidizing Every Vessel.

antee of equality of treatment.
Subsidizing Every Vessel.
Secretary Knox observes that since admittedly we are not going to make enough out of the tolls we charge to meet the fixed charges and the cost of operation and maintenance for many operation and maintenance for many years to come, when we fix a rate below that point we are practically subsidizing every vessel that passes through the canal, be it British or American, foreign or coastwise. With the British government recognizing the right of the United States to exempt its coastwise traffic provided it does not add toll or other burdens to British shipping, with the United States including coastwise shipping in its estimates of tonnage upon which to predicate a fixing of tells, and being in a position to guarantee that the exemption under the canal act shall be limited to bona fide coastwise traffic secretary Knox professes to be unable to see what England is complaining about.

Britons Cry Before Hurt. In other than diplomatic language be thinks that England has gone off half cocked—that it objects to the half cocked—that it objects" to the canal act, but that the act does not fix the toils. He charges them of ignoring the president's proclamation which, he thinks, buts at rest practically all the fanciful injuries that sir Edward Grey thinks are about to descend upon British shipping. He says their protest is a protest more against what has may happen than against what has protest is a protest more against what may happened than against what has happened. He thinks Great Britain is suing us because we have the power to commit traspass against our neighbor rather than because we have comnitted such trespass.

In concluding his reply to sir Edward Grey, secretary Knox politely asked him to walt until the act and the prost-dent's proclamation do indicate that they will work inequality of treatment or unjust and inequitable tolls upon British because British vessels, and that then, if Great Report,

"LAVENDER WOMAN" | PRESIDENT VTOES MAY BE IN EL PASO

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 206 Special Correspondents covering Arizona. New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York.

Published by Herald News Co., Inc.: H. D. Slater (owner of 55 percent) President; J. C. Wilmarth (owner of 20 percent) Manager; the remaining 25 percent is owned among 13 stockholders who are as follows. H. L. Capell, H. B. Stevens, J. A. Smith, J. J. Mundy, Waters Davis, H. A. True, McGlennon estate, W. F. Payne, R. C. Canby, G. A. Martin, Felix Martinez, A. L. Sharpe, and John P. Ramsey.

Police Think Woman Crook May Have

Police Think Woman Crook May Have
Come Here From Douglas; Numerous Burginries Reported.
Lock out for the "woman in invender." The police believe that she is atwork in El Paso, Judging from the number of burgiaries that have been committed beginning Wednesday night, the
day she is supposed to have arrived
from Douglas, Ariz. The report is that
Douglas had her for awhile, and the
authorities ther esent her out of town,
the woman purchasing a ticket to El
Faso, it was claimed.

"The woman in lavender" can be distinguished by th clohtes of that color
in which, it is said, she appars on every
occasion, even in the commission of a

occasion, even in the commission of a burglary. Being of a possessing per-sonality, the police say she can pass at any time. Her duty, it is said, is to call at a place selected to be burglar-

any time. Her duty, it is said, is to call at a place selected to be burglarized, in the role of a prospective guest, and while there to take notes of the contents of the house. Her confederates do the rest.

Whether the woman in lavender is operating in El Paso or not, burglaries, holdups and purse snatching continue.

Thursday night burglars entered the residence occupied by F. Herivel, 1110 hast Missouri street, and after ransacking the place carried away a number of baby dresses, and other clothing. Silverware was included in the list.

G. H. Gardner, rooming at the house on the corner of Overland and Stanton streets, Friday morning was minus a suit case and a blue serge suit, following the visit of a burglar Thursday inight.

The postoffice is a favorite place for purse snatchers. Mrs. D. Kiuger, living at 500 Myrtle avenue, Thursday afternoon while at that place had a silver mesh purse containing \$7 and a pair of glasses "snatched."

Jesse C. Stansel, chief of the city detective department, who was on duty at the postoffice Thursday afternoon, collared Jesus Martinez after, it was charged, he had taken a purse belonging to a woman which she had put down while addressing an envelope. The detective stated that when he caught Martinez, the latter pulled the pocket-book out of his pocket and offered to give it to him. Martinez was locked up at the police station on a charge of their under \$50.

T. R. Boyd was plucked of three sults of clothes, a pair of Sunday shoes, his

P. R. Boyd was plucked of three suits of clothes, a pair of Sunday shoes, his toilet set and other articles of personal use when thieves broke into his room at 11 1-2 Mills street.

EMPLOYMENT AGENT IS

EMPLOIMENT AGENT IS

ARRESTED BY THE POLICE
Robert Policek, who the police Stated, conducted an employment office in the 500 block on South El Paso street, was arrested Thursday afternoon by police chief I. N. Davis, on a charge of soliciting laborers without a license. According to the chief, Policek's plan consisted of employing men to go to work for the Sheidon Lumber company, Sheldon, Wash, Each man who registered, it was said, was guaranteed \$3 a day, and a chance to file on land in that vicinity for homestead purposes. Fortyone applicants had been received in El Paso, it was stated, but on account of some misunderstanding, it was said that Policek returned the fee that they had paid him.

MACABEES OBSERVE ANNUAL CUSTOM OF CALLING THE ROLL
The observance of the roll call of the
El Paso lodge of Macabess, celebrated
Thursday night was carried out by a
literary program and banquet. Thu Thursday night was carried out by a literary program and banquet. The event was held at the Benver's hall. A brief talk relating to the purposes and reasons for the roll call was made by Bentenant commander O. G. Gore, which was followed by the roll call. The members then same "Aul Lang Syne. E. Wyatt, gave several recitations. W. W. Bridgers made an address on the advantages of the membership in the lodge. "Our Absent Brothers" was the subject of an address by C. A. Kinkel.

singing of "America" concluded the program. WOUNDED WATCHMAN IS IN A SERIOUS CONDITION Information has been received from Elephant Butte that watchman Hewiti, who was attacked and wounded there is reported to be in a scrious condition and little hope is held for his recovery. The local immigration office has also been notified that two Mexicans have been arrested 20 miles west of Palomas, and taken to Hillsboro. These men are supposed to be Juan Baron and Victor Gloria, who disappeared from the dam-site immediately after Hewitt was shot and stabled. Wednesder sight

SAUSAGE AND EGGS AT POSTOFFICE A couple of hunks of home made sausage and a dozen eggs are at the postoffice spoiling for someone to claim thom and consume them. They were mailed by parcels post without

and stabbed Wednesday night.

Britain chooses to assert that they do. the question will be raised whethe the United States is bound by the treaty to take into account and to collect tolls from American vessels. But to date, he observes nothing more substantial upon which to predicate action has made its appearance than a mere possibility. mere possibility.
U. S. Will Aid Inquiry,

Secretary Knox realizes that England may want to inquire into the matter to see if its shipping actually is to see if its shipping actually is harmed, and indirectly offers to aid in that inquiry. He says that if such an inquiry leaves a doubt in the English mind, the matter could then be submitted to a commission of inquiry for examination, and that if there is still ground for dispute over the diplement of the controversy it might be submitted to a joint high commission, as provided for in the martifled arbitration treaty.

While many Americans believe that

While many Americans believe that the American note is an effective answer to the British contentions so far as they were set forth in the inness and Grey notes, there are others who believe that our canal policy is violative of the rights of England, and that particularly are we in error if we assume that the United States may discriminate on all its objective period. discriminate on all its shipping against the shipping of Great Britain. And it seems very probable, from the gen-eral tenor of the English correspondence, in which so many points in favor of the United States are conceded, that Britain's protest is not so much, after all, against our rights to except coastwise traffic, as it is a service of notice that it would be wholly displeased if the United States should ever assume that it is not one of the "air nations" which are included in the neutrality and equal privilege idea of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Treat All Nations Alike.

England doubtless realizes that there seems to be a growing inclination in the United States to assume that since the United States to assume that since we built the canal we are entitled to give American ships of every kind any exemptions we are minded to, and to feel that so long as we give the same treatment to the vessels of the several foreign nations we will be observing the letter of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Read in the light of their admissions and concessions, it seems that the Eritish notes are, perhaps, more of a service of notice that haps, more of a service of notice that such a construction of the treaty will not be acquienced in, than a protect against the exemption of constwise so at Darrow's instigntion.

raffic.
Some of those who welcome the British protest do it because they feel that the principle of exempting coastwise traffic from toll charges is unwarranted either by reason of the returns it will yield to the people who paid for the canal, or to the subsidy it will give to coastwide traffic, which already has a monopoly of American port-to-port business.

Tomorrow: Commissioner Johnson's Report,

IMMIGRATION BILL

Legislation is Considered by Congress to Prevent Hotels Raising Rates During the languard. Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—Presi-

ent Taft today vetoed the Burnett-Dillingham immigration bill. In a brief special message in his own handwriting which he rushed to the senate late today, he set out the reasons for his

The literary test was vigorously op-posed by many foreign governments, which had lodged protests against oth-er provisions, which they claimed were in violation of treaty rights.

In violation of treaty rights.

Press Army Appropriation RHL.

Senator Bristow declared the way army officers 'flitted about Washington in government automobiles was exandalous' when the army appropriation bill came up today, and offered in amendment to limit army vehicles incre to those drawn by mules or motor trucks. Mule drawn carriages, he hought, would reduce their desire to ide.

thought, would reduce their desire to ride.

Senator Townsend wanted to know why the Kansas senator did not limit it to oxen. The senate, however, voted down the mule proposition, which had it votes in its favor, and passed the hill, which provides £352,400 for the enlargement of Fort Bliss, Texas.

Senate Disagrees on Dam Bill.

Two futile attempts to reach an agreement for a vote on the Connecticut river dam bill were made today in the senate. "We are not only daming the Connecticut river, but we are daming the Bation's business," declared senator Brandegee after it had been suggested that the measure was obstructing other business. The senate is still working as on the legislative day on last Tuesday and probably will do so until the dam bill is disposed of.

The senate resumed debate on the army appropriation bill.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was reported.

The interestate commerce committee considered the radirozed valuation bill. The rivers and harbors appropriation bill was reported.

Problibit increased Rates.

The Johnson bill to prohibit Washington hotels, boarding houses and restaurants from raising their prices for the Inauguration, and extending the same restrictions to cabs and taxicabs, with penalty of a fine of \$100 for each

the inauguration, and extending the same restrictions to cabe and taxicabe, with penalty of a fine of \$100 for each violation, was favorably reported to-day to the house and an effort will be made to have it considered under a special rule.

In the house southwestern traffic was the subject of the shipping trust investigation.

The territories committee heard the Alaskan plea for legislation permitting entrymen to prove coal claims in court.

The house passed the diplomatic and consuler appropriation bill carrying \$2,784.542. It then began debate on consular appropriation bill carrying \$3,764,642. It then began debate on the annual pension appropriation bill, carrying \$180,300,000.

DEATHS AND BURIALS

FRANCIS R. BRENNAN. Francis R. Brennan who came here from Buffalo, N. Y., six weeks ago, died at a local hospital, and the body was ahipped back to Buffalo, where be leaves a widow. He was 46 years of

E. E. MORSE

E. E. Morse, a native of Mansfield, Mass, died at a local hospital at the age of 40 years. The body will be shipped to his former home, where he leaves a widow. He had been in El Paso only a month and was a health needer.

ADDIO P. DUPIS, Addio P. Dupis, a merchant of Bosuf, La. died at a local hospital Thursday at the age of 38 years. The body was

leaves a widow. He had been here but four months and was a health seeker. He was an Elk and a Wood-B. C. BURNETT.

B. C. Burnett, of Shawner, Okla, died at a local hospital Thursday at the age of 28 years. His wife and child and his brother. John Burnett, will take the body to Shawner for interment. He had lived in El Paso only three months, having come here in search of heatih.

MRS. TOMASO HERNANDEZ, # Mrs. Tomaso Henandez, 37 years of age, dled at her home, 1305 East Third street Thursday night. Funeral ser-vices will be held at St. Ignatius church Saturday morning at 8 oclock and interment will be made in Concor-dia Catholic cemetery.

SANTA CRUM PEREZ.

Santa Cruz Perez, 78 years of age, who for many years was well known among the higher class Mexicans of the city, died at a local hospital Thursday. The funeral was held from the Sacred Heart church Friday afternoon and interment made in Concordia Catholic cemetery today.

MRS. FRANCISCA VALDIVEE.

Mrs. Francisca Valdives, who for 50 cars had made El Paso her home die at her residence, 311 Park street. Thursday night at the age of 78 years, She is survived by a large family. Fineral services were held at St. Ignatius church Friday morning and interment was made in Concordia Catholic cemetery.

MRS, MARGARET H, POTTER,

Mrs. Margaret Hall Potter, who was ara, Margaret Rail Folter, who was born in Boston, Mass., 53 years ago, died at a local hospital Thursday. She is sutvived by her son, F. C. Snyder, who resides in El Paso. The funeral will be held from the chapel at 705 North Stanton street Saturday afterneon at 2:30 and will be in charge of

In the Masonle cemetery.

MRS. MARTHA H. ROBERTSON.

Mrs. Martha Hayt Roberston who was born in Corning, N. Y., in 1852, died at her home in the Lucerne Flats Thursday, Pheumonia was the cause of death. Surviving her are her husband. A. J. Roberston, and her son, George C. Robertson. She had visited her son here since inst October and during the time she lived here had been active in church work. She was a director of the Young Women's Christian association. Funeral services will be held in the chapel at 508 Texas street at 2 october Saturday afternoon, and will be conducted by Rev. Charles L. Overstreet. The body will be placed in a receiving vault and later be shipped to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment. MRS. MARTHA H. ROBERTSON.

JOB HARRIMAN DENIES

STATEMENTS OF FRANKLIN Los Angeles, Calif. Feb. 14-Job Har-iman, formerly associated with Clarriman, formerly associated with Clarence S. Darrow in the defence of the McNamara brothers, continued on the witness stand today at the trial, on a fury bribery charge, of the former chief counsel for the dynamiters. Harriman denied many statements made by Bert H. Franklin, the McNamara defence detective, who confessed having bribed jurers in the trial of James E. McNamara, and declared he had done so at Darrow's instigation.

the CONFESSES KILLING; SURRENDERS. Billings, Mont. Feb. 14.—Declaring that he had killed a Mexican in southeastern Wyoming last summer and wished to be taken back to answer to wished to be taken back to answer to the charge, a man, giving his name as W. E. Poer, walked into the police sta-tion today and gave himself up. He de-chared the killing was in self defence. He said the killing took place on a ranch 60 miles from Evanston, Wyo.